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LEPIDOPHYMA GAIGEAE (Gaige's Tropical Night Lizard). **REPRODUCTION.** *Lepidophyma gaigeae* occurs in the Mexican states of Hidalgo and Querétaro (Bezy and Camarillo R. 2002. Contr. Sci., Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angeles Co. 493:1–41). The sparse reproductive data available describe six females collected in Querétaro: five collected in January had ovulated and one collected in December gave birth to one neonate in March (Dixon et al. 1972. Southwest. Nat. 16:225–237). Here we augment the limited information on reproduction in *L. gaigeae*.

Twenty-one males (mean SVL = 54 mm ± 3 SD, range: 47–59 mm) and 24 females (mean SVL = 55 mm ± 3 SD, range: 50–63 mm) were collected at Durango, Hidalgo, México (20°54' N, 99°14' W) March 1999 to February 2000. Lizards were fixed in 10% formalin, preserved in alcohol, and deposited in the herpetology collection of the Escuela Nacional de Estudios Profesionales Iztacala, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

The left gonad was removed (except for yolk filled follicles or oviductal eggs) and embedded in paraffin. Histological sections were cut at 5 µm, mounted on glass slides and stained with Harris' hematoxylin followed by eosin counterstain. Testis slides were examined to determine the stage of the spermatogenic cycle (recrudescence, primary spermatocytes predominate; spermiogenesis, sperm project into lumina of seminiferous tubules). Ovary slides were examined to determine the stage of the ovarian cycle (inactive, no yolk deposition; vitellogenic, yolk granules present). Enlarged ovarian follicles > 5 mm length or oviductal eggs were counted.

Examination of male monthly samples revealed *L. gaigeae* has a prolonged period of spermiogenesis: March (2) one regressed, one recrudescent; May (1) spermiogenesis; June (3) spermiogenesis; July (3) spermiogenesis; August (1) spermiogensis; October (2) spermiogensis; November (4) spermiogensis; December (1) spermiogensis; January (4) three spermiogensis, one recrudescent. The smallest reproductively active male (spermiogenesis) measured 49 mm SVL.

Examination of monthly female samples indicated *L. gaigeae* begins yolk deposition in late summer and ovulates in winter: March (1) oviductal eggs 2; April (5) oviductal eggs 2, 2, 2, 2, 2; June (1) no yolk deposition; August (4) three no yolk deposition, one yolk deposition; September (1) yolk deposition; October (2) yolk deposition; November (3) yolk deposition; January (3) two oviductal eggs 4, 2, one with 3 enlarged (6 mm) follicles; February (4) oviductal eggs 3, 3, 3, 3. Mean litter size was 2.5 ± 0.7 SD, range: 2–4. No significant correlation existed between ln SVL and ln litter size, $P = 0.14$. The smallest reproductively active female (yolk deposition in progress) measured 50 mm SVL. Although we did not collect neonates, we believe parturition occurs in spring. Méndez-de la Cruz et al. (1999. J. Herpetol. 33:336–339) reported similar timing in the ovarian cycle of *Lepidophyma pajapanensis* from Veracruz, México, where ovulation occurs in March and females give birth by late May or early June.

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SAUROMALUS OBESUS (Common Chuckwalla). **ALBINISM.** Albinism in iguanid lizards has been documented for several North American taxa: *Phrynosoma coronatum* (Shaw 1963. Copeia 1963:154), *Sceloporus olivaceus*, and *Sceloporus undulatus* (Hensley 1968. J. Herpetol. 1:92–93). This is the first record of albinism for *Sauromalus obesus*.

On 19 June 2000, two of us (DRT and GTC) observed an adult, albinistic *S. obesus* along the road from Harper Dry Lake through Black Canyon, ca. 200 m northwest of Inscription Canyon and north of Opal Mountain, San Bernardino County, California, USA (35°11'33" N, 117°11'52" W; Fig. 1). The specimen was observed through binoculars at close range (9 m) and its pigmentation was described as "stark white" with a faint pattern that was "off yellow" in color with "white claws." Eye coloration could not be precisely determined, but it appeared dark in an enlarged photograph. Its total length was ca. 60 cm. Other *S. obesus* observed in the area were black to reddish brown in color.

Color slides of this animal were deposited in the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 1337–38).

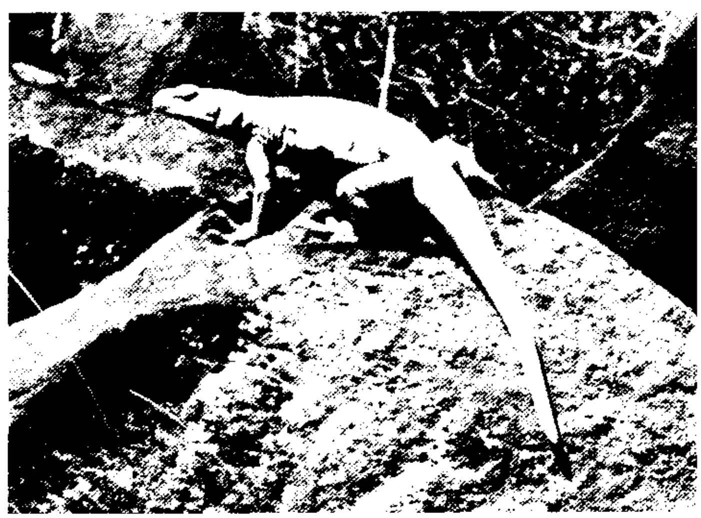

FIG. 1. Albinistic *Sauromalus obesus*, San Bernardino County, California.

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about 60 cm above ground. Upon capture, the female regurgitated a small (29 mm SVL) partially digested anole. We identified it as another *A. polylepis*, so this is the first report of cannibalism in this species.

Some anoles are known to prey on other anoles; some are cases of cannibalism. The latter has been reported in *A. carolinensis* (Jenssen 1993. Herpetol. Rev. 24:58–59) and *A. sagrei* (Nicholson et al. 2000. Herpetol. Rev. 31:173–174). Eleven species of *Anolis* occur in Golfito, including some common ones such as *A. limifrons*, *A. capito*, *A. aquaticus*, and *A. polylepis*. Saurophagy or cannibalism might have implications for studies of territoriality and social behavior in these and other species of anoles (Nicholson et al., *op. cit.*).

Observations were made during a field trip of the herpetology course at the School of Biology, University of Costa Rica (UCR). We acknowledge UCR for support at Golfito, and thank William Eberhard for his suggestions.

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LACERTA MONTICOLA (Iberian Rock Lizard). **PREDATION.** *Lacerta monticola* is a small (65–78 mm adult SVL) insectivorous lacertid lizard found mostly in rocky, montane areas of the north and central Iberian Peninsula (Pérez-Mellado 1997. *In* Ramos [ed.], Fauna Ibérica, Vol. 10. Reptiles, pp. 207–218. Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, CSIC, Madrid). In the Sierra de Guadarrama (Central Spain), it is the only lizard species recorded between 1750 and 2350 m elevation. *Lacerta monticola* also shares this habitat with the snow vole, *Chionomys nivalis* (Martín and Salvador 1992. Oikos 65:328–333), a poorly known microtine rodent (40–70 g adult mass) discontinuously distributed from SW Europe to Iran that typically inhabits deep cavities and interstices of rocky habitats (Krapp 1982. *In* Niethammer and Krapp [eds.], Handbuch der Säugetiere Europas, Rodentia II, pp. 261–283. Akademische Verlag, Wiesbaden). No data addressing the relationship of these two species exist. Here, we provide the first report of interaction between *L. monticola* and *C. nivalis*.

Our observations were made during lizard surveys in the "Puerto de Navacerrada" (40°46'N, 04°00'W, Guadarrama Mountains; elevation 2000 m) in July–August 2000. At 1200 h on 13 July 2000, we observed an adult snow vole attack an adult *L. monticola* (~70 mm SVL). After having emerged from a crevice, the vole ran rapidly toward a male *L. monticola* that had been basking on a sunny rock nearby. After a chase lasting a few seconds, the vole managed to grasp the lizard by its tail. The lizard immediately autotomized its tail and fled. The vole took the broken tail, ran to a crevice, and, there, ate the entire tail.

On 13 August 2000 at 1100 h, after the period of emergence of hatchling lizards, we observed a second attack by an adult snow vole. The vole had been walking on the rocks close to a crevice when it detected a *L. monticola* hatchling (~30 mm SVL). Upon detection, it easily captured it after a short rush, and immediately started to eat it by the head.

Adult snow voles were considered to be exclusively herbivorous (Krapp, *op. cit.*). Our observations suggest that predation can be at least facultative. The rigor of environmental conditions in alpine habitats may contribute to explaining why snow voles occasionally prey on lizards, but *Chionomys nivalis* needs study to determine the importance of predation in its overall ecology.

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LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS ARMOURI (Northern Curly-tailed Lizard) **OPPORTUNISTIC PREDATION**. Distinctive circumstances can result in opportunistic predation on atypical prey (Woodin and Woodin 1981. Florida Field Nat. 9:64). Here, we document an opportunistic predation event by a great barracuda on a northern curly-tailed lizard, *Leiocephalus carinatus armouri*, in South Florida.

At ca. 0800 h on 22 August 2002, a sunny day with a temperature around 27°C, a ca. 7.5 cm SVL adult lizard was observed sunning 0.3 m above the ground on the smooth, painted seawall above the estuarine canal (the Intracoastal Waterway) near Woolbright Road in Boynton Beach, Florida (26°30'N, 80°03'W). Intimate familiarity with the species, especially the characteristic curl in the tail, revealed the lizard to be a northern curly-tailed lizard, *L. carinatus armouri*, a well-established exotic species in Florida (Weigl et al. 1969. Copeia 1969:841–842). Three anglers, visible from the lizard's position, startled the curly-tail by rapidly approaching its perch from the west. Yet, rather than seek escape by climbing down the seawall to the adjacent ground, the lizard fled down the east side of the seawall and promptly fell 1.5 m down into ca. 0.5 m deep water. After struggling at the water surface no more than 2–3 seconds, the lizard disappeared from the surface in a V-waked noisy splash. A relatively small (ca. 70 cm fork length) great barracuda, *Sphraena barracuda*, could be seen ca. 0.3 m below the surface holding the lizard sideways in its jaws. When the anglers climbed onto the seawall to view the commotion, the barracuda, still with the curly-tail, darted out of view. Observations of the general area continued until about 0805 h, but neither the barracuda nor lizard was seen again.

A breeding population of curly-tailed lizards has existed at the Woolbright Road location since at least 1986, and this species is one of the most common reptiles in the local area (HTS, pers. obs.). Previous observations of northern curly-tailed lizards over many years at this site have shown it to be an agile terrestrial reptile that climbs rough-surfaced hard structures (e.g., cement staircases) with ease and habitually seeks shelter in structural crevices when disturbed. This coupled with unfavorable circumstances of the lizard being startled and the relatively smooth seawall surface presenting a poor surface for purchase likely contributed to this opportunistic predation event.